

MAKSIMOVICH, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, prof.

Equation of complex electrical networks consisting of through-type  
multiterminal stages. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav., energ. 6 no.7:  
24-30 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy  
teoricheskoy i obshchey elekrotekhniki.  
(Electric networks)

MAKSIMOVICH, N.G.; SOGOLOVSKIY, Ye.P.; SHVETSKIY, B.I.; SHEVTSOV, G.A.

Testing and teaching machine with a ramified program. Izv.  
vys. ucheb. zav., radiotekh. 6 no.4:417-424 Jl.-Ag '63.  
(MIRA 16:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700043-6

MAKSIMOVICH, N.G.; SOGOLOVSKIY, Ye.P.; SHVETSKIY, B.I.; SHEVTSOV, G.A.

Choice of the structure of a testing machine. Izv. vys.  
ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 6 no.4:402-407 Jl-Ag '63.  
(MIRA 16:11)

MAKSIMOVICH, N.G.

Method for solving a system of algebraic equations for use in  
the design of electric circuits. Mat. mod. i elek. tsepi no.1:  
191-200 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

S/196/63/000/002/002/026  
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, N.G.

TITLE: Equations of a complex electrical circuit consisting of quadripoles

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.2, 1963, 10, abstract 2 A 48. (Dokl. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-ta, v.5, no.1, 1962. Elektrotehnika, 85-90).

TEXT: A complex electrical circuit is considered which consists of passive transfer quadripoles. To determine the connection diagram of such a circuit by analogy with circuits consisting of dipole branches, a connection matrix is introduced whose elements are not unidimensional numbers  $\pm 1$  and 0, but two-dimensional: (1, 0); (0, 1) and (0, 0). This yields fundamental formulae and equations of circuits consisting of transfer quadripoles similar in form to those obtained for circuits of dipole elements. Known formulae and methods used for circuits consisting of dipole branches may then be used to solve a circuit of this kind. 2 figures.

Card 1/1 [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

MAKSIMOVICH, N.G.

Transformation of a multilateral network to an equivalent star.  
Avtom.kont.i izm.tekh. no.6:ll-15 '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Electric networks) (Equivalent circuits)

MAKSIMOVICH, Nikolay Grigor'yevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Equivalent conversions of electric networks. Izv. vys. ucheb.  
zav.; elektromekh. 4 no.9:22-33 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyuzhchego kafedroy  
teoreticheskoy i obshchey elektrotekhniki L'vovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

(Equivalent circuits)  
(Electric networks)

MAKSIMOVICH, Nikol'sy Grigor'yevich; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.Ya, kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Linear electric networks and their conversions] Lineinyye elektricheskie tsepi i ikh preobrazovaniia. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1961. 263 p.  
(MIRA 14:8)

(Electric networks) (Equivalent circuits)

Equivalent conversion of circuits... S/196/61/000/012/002/029  
E194/E155

alters also the sum, f.'s in the branches. In conclusion, the conversion formula derived is applied to the following cases: series connection of branches; star and delta connections. 4 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/196/61/000/012/002/029  
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, N.G.

TITLE: Equivalent conversion of circuits with mutual  
inductances

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika  
no.12, 1961, 7, abstract 12A 64. (Nauchn. zap.  
L'vovsk. politekhn. in-t, no.76, 1960, 19-32)

TEXT: The article considers the problem of cutting-out  
inductive linkages between branches of a complicated electrical  
circuit and of determining a new equivalent circuit with no  
mutual inductances. It is shown that mutual inductance between  
branches can be avoided in only a very insignificant group of  
complicated circuits unless the geometrical image of the circuit  
is altered. For this group of circuits such an alteration  
affects only the resistances, whilst the e.m.f.'s remain  
unchanged. In the general case the geometrical image of the  
circuit must be altered to avoid inductance and this can give  
rise to additional branches between loops. Such a conversion

Card 1/2

Initial postulates of the theory ... S/196/61/000/012/001/000  
E194/E155

voltages of the circuit; moreover, there are not more than three "determining-currents" or voltages even in a complicated circuit much less than the number of loop currents or node voltages. Hence it follows that the solution of such circuits may reduce to solving a system of not more than three equations. Methods are given for formulating equations of "determining currents" with a specimen numerical solution of a complicated electrical circuit by the method described.  
4 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

S/196/61/000/012/001/019  
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, N.G.

TITLE: Initial postulates of the theory of calculation of linear electric circuits and the "determining-current" method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika no.12, 1961, 7, abstract 12A 63. (Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-t, no.76, 1960, 3-18)

TEXT: Matrix equations of independent currents and voltages are derived in the general form by the application of matrix algebra and by determining systems of currents and voltages of the circuit by means of multi-dimensional vectors: as particular cases, matrix equations are derived for loop currents and node voltages. Since the methods of loop currents and node voltages are not always the most simple and convenient methods of solving complicated electrical circuits, a new concept is introduced of a system of "determining-currents" or voltages. From these it is easy to find all the remaining currents and voltages.

Card 1/2

MAKSIMOVICH, Nikolay Grigor'yevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Nonequivalent conversion of electric networks. Izv. vys. ucheb.  
zav.; elektromekh. 3 no.3:12-21 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego kafedroy teore-  
ticheskoy i obshchey elektrotekhniki L'vovskogo politekhnicheskogo  
instituta.

(Electric circuits)

Maksimovitch, M.G.

AUTHORS: Andriyevsky, A.I., Antonovich, A.V., Bessatrev, N.N., Chubachenko, I.P., Gubenko, Z.P., Zamora, V.P., Karan-deyer, K.B., Likhin, V.I., Lukian, N.I., Makarov, N.I., Maksimovich, N.G., Mozer, V.P., Petrenko, S.I., Pogodin, Ye.A., Privolov, K.A., Shtanizki, Yu.I., Stachkov, Ya.I., Shchepanovich, B.R., Chuchman, T.S., Yagello, I.M., Brilinskii, B.M., and others

TITLE: G.Ye. Krushel', Deceased

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vuzovskikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika, 1958, Kr. 10, p. 147 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an obituary of Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor Georgy Yevgen'yevich Krushel' of the Lvov Polytechnic Institute (Lvov Polytechnicheskii Institute (Lvov Polytechnic Institute) Krushel' was born in Moscow in 1912 as the son of an engineer. He died on July 20, 1958 because of an accident. He graduated in 1931 from the Polytechnic Institute while working in the industry. G. Ye. Krushel' studied at the Kharkovskiy Mekhaniko-mashinostroitelnyy institut (Kharkov Institute of

extensively prime movera for the feed pumps of high-power boiler-turbine units. Besides research work, Krushel' devoted his attention to the training of engineers in his field. The Soviet Union lost one of its foremost scientists. There is 1 photograph.

Card 1/3

Card 2/3

An Analysis and Calculation Method for Multi-Phase Ferromagnetic Frequency Multipliers SOV/143-58-10-7/24

triplers. The parameters of the test multipliers are listed in a table. They had toroidal cores made of E-41 steel. Figure 5 is a graph showing the experimental and theoretical external characteristic of a frequency doubler corresponding to the active load of the latter. Graph, figure 6, contains a group of experimental and theoretical curves for a frequency tripler. For their calculations the authors assume that hysteresis, eddy currents and leakage are absent in the core. They neglect the active resistance of the multiplier coils. They determine the load current, power, voltage and external characteristic of frequency multipliers. There are 1 circuit diagram, 5 graphs and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (L'vov Polytechnic Institute) Kafedra teoreticheskoy i obshchey elektrotekhniki (Chair of Theoretical and General Electrical Engineering)

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1958  
Card 3/3

SOV/143-58-10-7/24

An Analysis and Calculation Method for Multi-Phase Ferromagnetic Frequency Multipliers

arbitrary load impedance  $z$ . These formulae may be used as the basic of a general engineering calculation method of the aforementioned type of frequency multipliers. The suggested method is an analytical one, permitting the analysis of processes within the multiplier in a general form. The formulae are simple and suitable for practical application. The method produces a satisfactory accuracy of the calculations for the majority of important operating conditions of frequency multipliers. The accuracy of the method is increased by the transition from capacitive load to active or inductive loads. The method provides a simple determination of the load resistance producing a maximum of output power, or, in other words, it provides the possibility of matching the load with the multiplier. In this way a frequency multiplier may be calculated with minimum dimensions and weights at a given power. The frequency multiplier calculation method was tested experimentally on frequency doublers and

Card 2/3

9(2)

AUTHORS:

Maksimovich, N.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences,  
Docent, and Batranin, Yu.Ye., Candidate of Technical  
Sciences, Docent

SOV/143-58-10-7/24

TITLE:

An Analysis and Calculation Method for Multi-Phase  
Ferromagnetic Frequency Multipliers

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika,  
1958, Nr 10, pp 49-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Ferromagnetic frequency multipliers and instruments  
of the frequency multiplier type find an ever  
increasing application in engineering. In this paper,  
the author explains the principles of an analysis and  
calculation method of an n-phase, ferromagnetic fre-  
quency multiplier, whose multiplication factor is  
equal to the number of phases in its primary winding.  
Multipliers of such type are the well-known frequency  
doubler and tripler circuits. The equations and form-  
ulae presented in this paper connect the output magni-  
tudes of the frequency multipliers (current, voltage,  
power) with their constructional parameters for an

Card 1/3

BARIACHEVSKIY, V.T.; VELICHKO, Yu.T.; VLASENKO, N.V.; GUBENKO, T.P.;  
DRYAKHLOV, A.I.; KARANDEYEV, K.B.; KARNYUSHIN, L.V.; MAKSIMOVICH,  
N.G.; SOKOL'NITSKIY, G.Z.

M.G. Liukov. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. no.5:127 My '58.  
(MIRA 11:8)  
(Liukov, Mikhail Grigor'evich, 1915-1958)

MAKSIMOVICH, N.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, detsent.

Temperature compensation of nonlinear resistances. Elektrichestevo  
no. 8:58-60 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. L'vevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.  
(Electric resistance)

SOW/112-57-5-9733

Nonlinearity of Resistors and Methods of Its Determination

Whence  $a = \frac{1}{P_0} - \frac{1}{P}$ , where  $P_0 = R_0 I^2$  and  $P = UI$ . The factor a can be determined from an experimental voltage-current curve.

M.D.M.

Card 2/2

SOV/112-57-5-9733

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 5, p 11 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, N. G.

TITLE: Nonlinearity of Resistors and Methods of Its Determination  
(Koeffitsiyent nelineynosti soprotivleniy i metody yego opredeleniya)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-t, 1955, Nr 34, pp 3-6

ABSTRACT: When a direct current passes a resistor  $R_0$ , its temperature increases from  $T_0$  to  $T$  because of heat liberated in the resistor; this, in turn, changes the value of resistance according to the formula  $R = R_0 [1 + \alpha(T - T_0)]$ , where  $\alpha$  is the temperature coefficient. The heat balance equation for the resistor is  $UI = k(T - T_0)$ , where  $k$  is the coefficient of heat transfer. Introducing the nonlinearity factor  $a = \alpha/k$  and considering the above formulae, this expression for voltage-current characteristic can be obtained

$$U = \frac{R_0 I}{1 - aRI^2}$$

Card 1/2

MAKSIMOVICH, N. G.

112-1-505

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 1, p. 80 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Denisenko, G. I., Maksimovich, N. G.

TITLE: D-C and A-C Transmission of Electric Energy on a Single Transmission Channel (O peredache elektricheskoy energii postoyannym i peremennym tokom po odnomu kanalu svyazi)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1955, Vol. 1, Nr 2, pp. 111-115

ABSTRACT: Two possible principal schemes for the utilization of the advantages of both systems, direct and alternating current, in the transmission on a single electric transmission line of large capacities for long distances are investigated. The systems suggested can find an application: (1) in a necessary strengthening of existing ac transmissions; (2) when the connection between two powerful power systems is made on dc and a necessity exists for connecting ac consumers along the line; (3) when the connection is executed on dc and there are no powerful ac generators in the receiving network; (4) to increase the dependability of operation of intersystem transmissions.

Card 1/1

G. Ye. Kh

MAKSIMOVICH, N. G.

PA 240167

USSR/Electricity - Circuit Theory Nov 52

"G. Kron's Theory of Circuit Transformations,"  
Doc N. G. Maksimovich, Cand Tech Sci, L'vov Polytech  
Inst

"Elektrichestvo" No 11, pp 56, 57

Demonstrates that principles of G. Kron's theory of  
circuit transformation contain gross errors, as a  
result of which a number of points of the theory are  
incorrect. Submitted 9 Nov 51.

240167

(EEA 56, no. 666: 2327 '53)

MAKSIMOVICH, N. G.

"Some Generalizations on the Theory of Feedback" (Nekotoriye obobshcheniya teorii obratnoy svyazi), Elektrichestvo, No 7, 1950.

L'vov Polytechnical Institute.  
Dissertation for Candidate Degree

MAKSIMOVICH, Nina Aleksandrovna; BOTSEAN, Nikolay Yemel'yanovich;  
EMAYKINA, Vera Petrovna; BARTHEVYI, Yu.A., red.

[Pathomorphological changes in influenza and cytologic  
diagnosis] Patomorfologicheskie izmeneniiia pri griппe i  
tsitologicheskaiia diagnostika. Kiev, Zdorov'ia, 1965. 161 p.  
(MIKA 18:9)

KONNY SHENKO N.P. and MORGIMOVICH, N.A. (Viyev)

Morphological and biological study of the adaptation process of  
the influenza virus. Virologicheskii Inst. Infektsii, no. 4, 1970  
162.

(MJRA 1816)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700043-6

Accelerated Method for Determining the Mineral Type of Clay      132-1-14/15

ASSOCIATION: Trest "Mosbassuglegeologiya"

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MAKSIMOVICH N. N.

AUTHOR: Mikhaylova, Ye. V.

132-1-14/15

TITLE: Accelerated Method for Determining the Mineral Type of Clay  
(Uskorennyy metod opredeleniya mineral'nogo tipa glin)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i Okhrana Nedr, 1958, # 1, pp 59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the periodical "Razvedka i Okhrana Nedr", # 3, 1956, an article written by N.A. Maksimovich and N.I. Maksimova was published, in which the authors recommended the application of the stepped-up method of determining the mineral type of clay, based on their different absorption properties with regard to alkalis. A comparison of results obtained when determining the mineral type of clay by means of the absorption method and the electronic-microscopic method, showed that from a total of 15 analyses only six tallied, while the results deviated considerably during the ninth analysis. Determination of the type of clay by means of the absorption method and with the aid of color agents did not give comparable data. Consequently, the quick method of determining the mineral type of clay by its absorption indicator has but a limited degree of applicability, and the results obtained must be checked by other methods.

Card 1/2

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A. (Kiyev); PETROVSKAYA, O.G. (Kiyev); KOZLOVA, S.A. (Kiyev);  
SIDORENKO, Ye.V. (Kiyev)

Pathomorphology of influenza in newborn infants. Sbor.nauch, trud.  
Inst.infek.bol. no.4:79-86 '64. (MIRA 1216)

L 27607-66

ACC NR: AP6018419

DL<sub>50</sub> 10<sup>-6</sup>. In the first 14 days after infection most of the irradiated mice treated with bone marrow died (regardless of the number of bone marrow cells injected). The control groups (vaccinated against influenza once or twice) also had a considerable mortality, showing the ineffectiveness of the vaccination against subsequent massive infection. Previous findings were confirmed that bone marrow injections normalize the reaction of pulmonary cells in irradiated animals, bringing it closer to that of animals not exposed to radiation. Neither the number of vaccinations nor the number of bone marrow cells affected the character of pulmonary changes. A description, with photographs, is given of changes in pulmonary cells in the various groups. This paper was presented by Academician A. V. Palladin on 11 May 1965. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 03May65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 CC

L 27607-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6018419

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/002/0469/0471

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, N. A.; Lebedeva, O. P.

ORG: Institute of Infectious Diseases, Ministry of Health, UkrSSR (Institut infektsionnykh bolezney Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya UkrSSR)

TITLE: Pathological morphological peculiarities of influenza infection in irradiated and immunized mice treated with bone marrow

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 2, 1966, 469-471

TOPIC TAGS: bone marrow, mouse, pathology, radiation biologic effect, immunization

ABSTRACT: In previous experiments the authors studied the effect of radiation on mice treated with bone marrow and immunized against influenza, and the effect of bone marrow injection on morphological manifestations of experimental influenza in irradiated mice. In the present experiment they attempted to reduce the high mortality from influenza by immunizing the animals against influenza immediately after radiation exposure and 13 days afterward. The experiment was conducted on 200 mice in 2 groups: one vaccinated once (2 hours after irradiation), and the other twice (after 2 hours and after 13 days). Immunization was done intra-abdominally. Bone marrow was injected intravenously (either 10 or 80 cells) one hour after radiation exposure. The surviving 94 mice were then given a suspension of strain PR 8 of influenza virus A intranasally in a dilution of  $10^{-6}$ , in a volume of 0.5 ml at a titer of RIA 1:1,280.

Card 1/2

UDC: 577.391

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.; ANISTMOVA, Yu.N.

Pathomorphological changes in the placenta following some virus infections in vitro. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.48937-939 Je 165. (MIRA 12(5))

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney, Kiyev. Submitted August 19, 1964.

ACCESSION NR: AP4022726

survived. The combined treatment resulted in survival of 2/3 following a 10 million marrow cell dose, and less than 50% with the 80 million dose. Leukopoiesis was stimulated by both marrow and vaccination. Hemagglutinins were particularly high in mice treated with the large marrow dose. Despite these favorable indices the animals so treated showed greatly reduced resistance to endogenous bacteria. Histopathological examinations showed favorable effect of both marrow doses on the spleen (regeneration after 6-8 days), but unfavorable effect on the liver (parenchymal dystrophy), particularly with the large dose. This was apparently the reason for the low survival rate during the first few days. Similar effects have been cited in the literature upon adding blood or a lymphocyte suspension to marrow treatment in animal radiation experiments. Orig. art. has 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut infektsionnykh bolezney, Kiev (Institute of Infectious Diseases)

SUBMITTED: 18May63 DATE ACQ: 08Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4022726

S/0020/64/155/002/0454/0456

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, O. P.; Maksimovich, N.A.

TITLE: Specific pattern of radiation sickness in mice treated with bone marrow and immunization

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady\*, v. 155, no. 2, 1964, 454-456

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sickness, treatment radiation sickness, marrow therapy, vaccination therapy, radiation survival, radiation liver injury, radiation spleen injury, radiation induced sensitivity, radiation sickness therapy, animal irradiation, hemagglutinins, endogenous bacteria, leukopoiesis

ABSTRACT: Based on earlier work disclosing the ineffectiveness of flu vaccination and its untoward effect on the course of the radiation sickness in mice so treated, the authors used virological and morphological methods to determine the nature of the pathogenic processes involved. In the experiment 610 mice were irradiated with 600 roentgen, vaccinated intraabdominally with A-PR8 vaccine and treated intravenously with 80 or 10 million marrow cells. The results, which are tabulated and figured, show survival after 4, 8, 12 and 16 days following irradiation. While 97% of the untreated controls died, almost all animals treated with marrow only

Card 1/2

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A., prof.

Symposium on the Morphology of the Sytopathogenic Effect of Viruses.  
Arkh. pat. 26 no.12:83-85 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

*LS*  
SUPTEL, E.A.; MAXIMOVICH, N.A.

The possibility of intrauterine infection with Coxsackie virus in mice inoculated by different routes. Acta virol (Praha) [Engl] 8. no.1:46-51 Ja'64.

1. Institute of Infectious Diseases, Ministry of Health of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev.

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.; LEBEDEVA, O.P.

Effect of the injection of marrow cells on the morphological manifestations of experimental influenza in irradiated animals.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 153 [redacted] 950-953 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney, Kiyev. Predstavлено  
академиком A.V. Palladinym.

\*

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.; PETROVSKAYA, O.G.

Further study of viral inclusions in experimental influenza.  
Nauch. inform. Otd. nauch. med. inform. AMN SSSR no.1:25-26  
'61. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Instytut infektsionnykh bolezney (direktor - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. I.L.Bogdanov) AMN SSSR, Kiyev.

\*

KHOU YUN'-DE [Hou Yun-tieh]; MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.

Latent infection induced by the Sendai para-influenza virus in laboratory animals. Report No. 3: Histopathological changes in the lungs in latent infection. Vop.virus.7 no.5:563-567 S-0 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut virusologii AMN SSSR, Moskva, i Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR, Kiyev.

(INFLUENZA--MICROBIOLOGY) (LUNGS--DISEASES)

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.; KHOU YUN'-DE [Hou Yun-té]

Pathogenesis and morphological changes in mouse lungs in experimental infections with Sendai para-influenza virus. Vop. virus. 7 no.2: 168-174 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR, Kiyev i Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.  
(LUNGS--DISEASES) (VIRUSES)

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.; GOLUB, N.F.; BORODAY, V.M.

Fluorescene microscopic study of changes in the cultures of amniotic cells infected by the poliomyelitis virus. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.2: 467-469 Jl '61.  
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR. Predstavлено  
академиком А.В. Палладиным.  
(VIRUSES) (POLIOMYELITIS)

K  
MAXIMOVICH, N. A.; PETROVSKAYA, O. G.

Further studies of viral inclusions in experimental influenza using fluorescence microscopy. Acta virol. (Praha) [Eng] 6 no. 2: 127-131 Mr '62.

1. Institute of Infectious Diseases, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Kiev.

(INFLUENZA pathol) (MICROSCOPY)

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.

Pathomorphology of influenza in children from data of recent  
pandemics (1957-1959). Arkh. pat. 23 no.2:18-24 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(INFLUENZA)

KORNYUSHENKO, N.P.; MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.

Intrauterine transmission of influenza infection in experimental animals. Acta virol. Engl. Praha 5 no.1:26-30 Ja '61.

1. Institute of Infectious Diseases, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Kiev.

(INFLUENZA exper)  
(PREGNANCY)

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.; KORNYUSHENKO, N.P.

On intrauterine transmission of influenzal infection. Pediatriia  
38 no.10:22-26 O '60, (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Instituta infektsionnykh bolezney Akademii meditsinskikh  
nauk SSSR (Kiyev).  
(INFLUENZA) (PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

MARSIMOVICH N.A.

MAXIMOVICH, N.A.; MITCHENKO, V.P.

Study of cellular and viral nucleic acids in experimental influenza infection using fluorescence microscopy. Acta virol. Engl.Ed. Praha 4 no.4:227-232 J1'60.

1. Institute of Infectious Diseases, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Kiev.  
(NUCLEIC ACIDS chem)  
(INFLUENZA exper)

MOROZKIN, Nikolay Ivanovich (1893-), otv.red.; MAKSIMOVICH,N.A., red.; KORNYUSHENKO,  
N.P., red.; KHERSONSKAYA, P.Ia., red.

[Influenza] collection of works] Gripp; sbornik nauchnykh rabot.  
Kiev, Gos. med. izd-vo USSR. No.3. 1959. 1 v. (MIRA 14:8)  
(INFLUENZA)

MORGUNOV, I.N.; MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.; YAGUD, S.L.

Experimental studies on a model of dysentery infection. Report No.1:  
Induction of experimental dysentery infection using preliminary sen-  
sitization in cats. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 30 no.7:21-27 Jl '59.  
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny  
i Instituta infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR.  
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY - experimental)

SOV/16-59-9-17/47

Experimental Search of a Model for Dysentery Infection. II. Using the Principle of  
Summation of Stimulation as a Pathogenetic Mechanism for Inducing Dysentery in Cats

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (Institute  
of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene, Kiyev), Institut infek-  
sionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR (Institute of Infectious Diseases) of the  
AMS, USSR

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1958

Card 3/3

SOV/16-59-9-17/47

Experimental Search of a Model for Dysentery Infection. II. Using the Principle of Summation of Stimulation as a Pathogenetic Mechanism for Inducing Dysentery in Cats

summation of stimulation with daily per os administration of minimum amounts of *Shigella dysenteriae*. It proved possible to induce dysentery by 4 doses of 1-5 million bacteria, administered per os at intervals of 24 hours. A single sum dose (4-20 million bacteria) failed to induce dysentery. Dysentery is probably induced as follows: the first doses of *Shigella dysenteriae* disintegrate in the body of the cat to form an endotoxin. Intensified by the summation effect, these endotoxins cause pathological lesions of the intestines and this, in turn, provides ready ground for the invasion and multiplication of the *Shigella dysenteriae*, thus leading to the development of the infection proper. It is of interest that the first dose or two of live *Shigella dysenteriae* may safely be replaced by the same dose of vaccine, prepared from the same strain.

There are 4 photos and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

17(2,10)

SOV/16-59-9-17/47

AUTHORS: Morgunov, I.N., Maksimovich, N.A., and Yagud, S.L.

TITLE: Experimental Search of a Model for Dysentery Infection. II. Using the Principle of Summation of Stimulation as a Pathogenetic Mechanism for Inducing Dysentery in Cats

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, Nr 9, pp 78-85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes the efforts of a group of researchers for finding an effective means of reproducing dysentery in cats, to be used as models for study of the disease. In part I of the article the authors had described methods of inducing dysentery in cats. These methods, however, were rather far removed from the normal means of natural infection and somewhat invalidated the cats as experimental models. As N.N. Sirotinin, I.V. Ovsiyevskaya, Ye.A. Brodskaya and Gromashevskaya had demonstrated, kittens show a greater sensitivity to *Shigella dysenteriae* than adult cats. Here, the morphological lesions to their intestines correspond to those in adult cats, infected after preliminary sensitization. In view of this, the authors attempted to induce dysentery by making use of the mechanism of

Card 1/3

KHOMENKO, G.I., prof., red.; MAKSIMOVICH, N.A., prof., red.; CHAPURSKAYA, N.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; LIKHTOROVICH, P.K., red.; DUBINSKAYA, Ye.A., red.; GITSETEYN, A.D., tekhnred.

[Dysentery; epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical aspects, and therapy] Dizenteria; epidemiologiya, patogenetika i terapiya. Red.kol. G.I.Khomenko i dr. Kiev, Gos.med.izd-vo USSR, 1959. 270 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney. 2. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR (Kiyev) (for Khomenko, Maksimovich, Likhtorovich, Dubinskaya).

(DYSENTERY)

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A., prof., BOTSMAN, N.Ye.

Some results of the study of the morphogenesis of influenza; from material of the laboratory of pathomorphology of the Institute of Infectious Diseases of the Soviet Academy of Medicine. Vest. AMN SSSR. 13 no.7:20-29 '58 (MIRA 11:8)

(INFLUENZA, etiol. & pathogen.  
morphogenesis (Rus))

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A., prof. (Kiyev)

Morphological peculiarities of influenza-type virus pneumonia caused  
by various types of pathogens. Vrach.delo no.1:1291-1293 D '58.  
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR.  
(PNEUMONIA)

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.; KORNYUSHENKO, N.P.; BOTSMAN, N.Ye.; YATEL', T.P.

Virusological and morphological peculiarities of acute pneumonia in  
small children. Pediatrilia no.9:34-40 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz Instituta infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR (Kiyev)  
(PNEUMONIA)

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.

[Dysentery in young children; collection of scientific papers]  
Dizenteriya u detei rannego vozrasta; sbornik nauchnykh trudov.  
Kiev, Gos. med. izd-vo USSR, 1957. 215 p. (MIRA 11:9)  
(DYSENTERY)

*MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.*

KHOKHOL, Ye. N., redaktor; BALABAN, V.G., redaktor; KOL'NER, P.Yu.,  
redaktor; LUK'ANOVA, Ye. M., redaktor; MAKSIMOVICH, N.A., redaktor;  
SIGALOV, D.L., redaktor; TIMOSHENKO, L.V., redaktor; LOKEMATYY,  
Ye. G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Transactions of the second Congress of Pediatricians of the  
Ukrainian S.S.R. in 1955] Trudy II s'ezda vrachei-pediatrov  
Ukrainskoi SSR. Red. kollegija E.N. Khokhol i dr. Kiev, Gos.  
med. izd-vo USSR, 1956. 314 p. (MLRA 10:4)

1. S'ezd vrachey-pediatrov Ukrainskoy SSR. 2d, 1955.  
(PEDIATRICS)

Maksimovich, N. A.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Ferdman, D. L.	"Biochemistry and Therapy of Muscle Diseases"	Presidium, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR
Grigor'yeva, V. A.		
Man'kovskiy, B. N.		
Slonimskaya, V. M.		
Maksimovich, N. A.		

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A., dotsent; MESHKOVSKAYA, L.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Case of isolated tuberculosis of the spleen. Probl.tub. no.5:68-69 S-0  
'53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Iz patologoanatomiceskogo i tuberkuleznogo otdela Ukrainskogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva (Kiev).  
(Spleen--Tuberculosis)

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.

Age peculiarities of the lymphatic tissue of the large intestine and  
effect of various types of food on its changes. Pediatrīa, Moskva  
no.3:46-50 May-June 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Docent, 2. Of the Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute for the Care  
of Mother and Child (Director -- Honored Physician Ukrainian SSR M. D.  
Burova).

USSR/Medicine - Muscular Dystrophy, Jan/Feb 51  
Vitamins

"Morphological Changes in Rabbit Muscles in Experimentally Induced Muscular Dystrophy," N. A. Maksimovich, D. L. Ferdinand, V. A. Grigor'eva, Inst Biochem, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, Chair of Pathol Anat, Inst for Advanced Trng of Physicians, Kiev

"Arkhiv Patol," Vol XIII, No 1, pp 56-61

To obtain parallels for cases of progressive muscular dystrophy with attendant morphological changes in muscles and disturbances of metabolism in man, rabbits were fed on diet deficient in Vitamin E. They quickly developed dystrophic changes of

186n66

USSR/Medicine - Muscular Dystrophy, Jan/Feb 51  
Vitamins (Contd)

skeletal muscles, which reached the point of necrosis. Concurrently, disturbances of creating metabolism set in. Intramuscular injections of adenosine triphosphoric acid slow down dystrophy process induced by Vitamin E deficiency. This is borne out by morphological investigations which agree with the findings of metabolism investigation. While adenosine triphosphoric acid obviously affects metabolism in the muscles and has great therapeutic value, the reason for its action is not yet understood.

186n66

MAKSIMOVICH, N. A.

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.

Internal changes in infants caused by dysentery. Pediatriia,  
Moskva no.2:22-29 Mr-Ap '50. (CML 19:2)

1. Of the Pathologico-Anatomic Division of the Ukrainian  
Scientific-Research Institute for the Care of Mothers and  
Children (Director -- A.G.Pap).

MAKSIMOVICH, N. A.

SSR/Medicine - Encephalitis, Haemorrhagic  
Medicine - Case Records

Jan 1948

"Comatose Form of Haemorrhagic Encephalitis in Children," A. D. Dinaburg, Dr. Med Sci, Sci Collaborator, Never Sec, N. A. Maksimovich, Nerve Sec, Somatic Clinic, Inst OkhMatDet Kiev, 5 pp

"Nevropat i Psiakhiat" Vol XVII, No 1

In period, Dec 1944 ~ Apr 1945, some 14 cases of haemorrhagic encephalitis, many of which complicated by pneumonia, infections of the alimentary tract, or by otitis. Briefly describes case histories of these patients. Disease seasonal in nature. Submitted for publication, 20 Jul 1946. Scientific Collaborator of Somatic Clinic: A. Z. Lazarev, Honary Promoter of Sciences. Director of Institute of OkhMatDet Kiev: A. G. Papp

PA47T85

MAKSIMOVICH, N. A.

Sigalov, B. L. and Maksimovich, N. A. "Pneumonia during dystrophy in children of an early age," Trudy VI Vsesoyuz. simpozii dets. vrachey, psichiatrov, nevropatologov i filatova, Moscow, 1948, p. 15-60

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Izdatelstvo Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1947)

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.; MAKSIMOVA, N.I.

Rapid method for determining the mineral type of clays. Razved.  
i okh.nedr. 22 no.3:35-38 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)  
(Clay--Testing)

MAKSIMOVICH, Mikhail Mikhaylovich, prof., doktor sel'khoz. nauk;  
GRACHEVA, V.S., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.;  
TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn. red.

[Breeding of field crops and seed production] Seleksiia i se-  
menovodstvo polevykh kul'tur. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 406 p.  
(MIRA 15:7)

(Field crops) (Seed production) (Plant breeding)

MAKSIMOVICH, Mikhail Mikhaylovich, doktor sel'khoz. nauk, prof.;  
TAIROVA, V.N., red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Growing early potatoes] Kul'tura rannego kartofeli. Moskva,  
Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 165 p. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Potatoes)

MAKSIMOVICH, M. M.

Potatoes

"Growing of potato seeds." Reviewed by Ye. A. Okorokova. Sad i og. no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, Uncl.

MAKSIMOVICH, M. M.

Methods of selection in potato breeding; Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz, lit-ry,  
1951. 191 p. DA

1. Potatoes.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700043-6

MAKSIMOVICH, M. M.

Potato seed growing. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz, lit-ry 1951. 162p.

MAKSYMICH, M. M.

2527 Otdor kak metod uluchsheniya kastofelya. Sad i ogorod 1940, No. 9, c. 46-72

SO: LETOPIIS' NO. 35, 1949

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. Bacteria. Anaerobic Bacilli.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24098

provocation, of 100 AU of antiperfringens serum to guinea pigs weighing 400-450 g., protected 50% of the animals from gas gangrene; 150 AU protected 75% of animals, and 300 AU, 22 guinea pigs out of 23. Analogous results were obtained in rabbits weighing 2½ kg. to each of which 1800 AU of antiperfringens serum was introduced. Specific serum does not protect the animals in subsequent provocations of dormant infection; also it does not influence the changeability of bacteria and their dissemination in the organism. -- V. V. Vlodavets

Card 2/2

- MAKSIMOVICH, M. B.

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. Bacteria. Anaerobic Bacilli. F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959. No. 24098

Author : Maksimovich, M. B.

Inst : L'vov Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene

Title : Specific Prophylaxis of Flare-Ups of an Experimental Dormant Infection Induced by Bac. perfringens

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot. L'vovsk. n.-i. in-t. epidemiol., mikrobiol. i gigiyeny, 1957, vyp 2, 206-212

Abstract : A model of dormant infection with Bac. perfringens with its subsequent provocation after 1½-2 months was created with guinea pigs and rabbits. The introduction, before

Card 1/2

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. Bacteria. Anaerobic Bacilli. F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24092

of 100 bil. microbe bodies induced a typical gas infection: It was demonstrated that the creation of foci of dormant infection increases the titer of antitoxin in the blood of rabbits. In guinea pigs the introduction of 10 bil. microbe bodies, emulsified in lanolin, created the picture of dormant infection; furthermore, a part of animals perished. Greater doses induced death of guinea pigs 24-48 hours after the introduction. The author feels that guinea pigs are more sensitive to the introduction of *Bac. perfringens* than are mice and rabbits, and that they are the most fitting for the creation of a model of dormant gas infection. -- V. M. Roykhel'

Card 3/3

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and F  
Animals. Bacteria. Anaerobic Bacilli.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24092

subcutaneous introduction of 30-150 bil. microbe bodies, emulsified in 0.5 ml. of lanolin. *Bac. perfringens* were discovered in the organs of infected mice. Subsequent provocation (introduction of lanolin-microbe suspension intramuscularly, prolonged irradiation of the animal with infra-red rays, introduction of 2.5%  $\text{CaCl}_2$  into the focal region) also did not induce a flare-up of dormant infection. In experiments on rabbits, the introduction of 50 bil. of microbe bodies with 2 ml. of lanolin, produced foci of dormant infection. Subsequent provocation induced aggravation; however, death of the animals did not take place. The introduction

Card 2/3

• MAKSIMOVICH, M. B.  
USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. Bacteria. Anaerobic Bacilli. F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24092

Author : Maksimovich, M. B.  
Inst : L'vov Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene  
Title : The Sensitivity of Animals to Infection with Bac. perfringens as a Criterion of Their Fitness for Creation of a Model of Dormant Gas Infection

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot. L'vovsk. n.-i. in-t epidemiol., mikrobiol. i gigiyeny, 1957, vyp 2, 192-195

Abstract : The work was conducted on 172 experimental animals. In experiments on mice, it was not possible to induce gas infection by means of

Card 1/3

VERTSMAN, G.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk; PANTELEYEV, P.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOMOLYAKO, I.M.; TAL', K.K.; GUSEVA, K.G.; LUGOVY, P.A.; MASSAN, A.M.; GALKIN, N.V.; SAFYGINA, G.M.; CHESNOKOV, D.S.; DROZDKOV, V.I.; IZYUMOV, P.S.; ZAK, B.O.; KOROGID, P.Ye.; MAKSIMOVICH, L.N.; ZBOROVSKAYA, M.I.; PAVLOVSKAYA, S.A.; BORISOV, A.V.; SELIVANETS, N.Ye.; ITKES, V.M.; YATSKEVICH, Ya.D.; KOZYRSKIY, N.P.; NIKITIN, V.D.; NEKLEPAYEVA, Z.A., inzh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Design and planning of railroad stations and junctions]  
Proektirovanie zheleznodorozhnykh stantsii i uzlov; spravochnoe i metodicheskoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 443 p.  
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva (for Guseva). 2. Gosudarstvennyy institut tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh izyskaniy i proektirovaniya zheleznodorozhного transporta (for Zak). 3. Kiievskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektno-izyskateльский institut (for Kozyrskiy). 4. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Im. I.V. Stalina (for Nikitin).

(Railroad engineering)

MAKSIMOVICH, L.N., inzh.

New design of sand-distributing devices for electric locomotives.  
Transp. stroi. 11 no.7:11-13 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Sand) (Electric railroads--Equipment and supplies)

MAKSIMOVICH, L.N., inzh. (Kiyev)

Reconstruction of inspection pits in connection with the  
introduction of new types of traction. Elek. i tepl. tiaga  
3 no.8:26-27 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Electric railroads--Maintenance and repair)

Maksimovich, L.G.

GOL'SHTEYN, I.M. [HOL'SSTEIN, I.M.], MAKSIMOVICH, L.G. [MAKSYMOVYCH, L.H.]

Experimental studies on the use of antibiotics in controlling the carrying of diphtheria germs. Mikrobiol. zhur. 20 no.1:40-43 '58  
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Z Kafedri epidemiologii Dnipropetrov'skogo medichnogo instituta.  
(DIPHTHERIA, experimental,  
eff. of antibiotics on duration of bact. carriage  
(Uk))  
(ANTIBIOTICS, effects,  
on exper. diphtheria, duration of bact. carriage  
(Uk))

NAKSHOVICH, L. G.

"Antibiotics in the Fight Against Carriers of Bacteremia Bacil i."  
Cand Med Sci, Dnepropetrovsk State Medical Inst, Dnepropetrovsk,  
1954. (RZhKhim, No 17, Sep 54)

SG: Sum 432, 29 Var 55

MAKSYMOWICH, Kh. K.

8/053/63/000/003/063/104  
A059/A101

AUTHORS: Lyskovych, O. B., Vaydanych, V. I., Spitkovs'kyj, I. M., Belikovych, B. O., Kulyk, L. M., Chepelyev, V. V., MakSYMowICH, Kh. K.

TITLE: Growing large single crystals of NaI(Tl)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 49, abstract 3E324 ("Visnyk L'viv's'k. un-tu. Ser. fiz.", no. 1(8), 117 - 119, Ukrainian)

TEXT: Temperature conditions were chosen for growing optically transparent NaI(Tl) single crystals, about 140 mm in diameter and about 100 mm long. Growing was performed by the method of Kyropoulos in a furnace with lateral and bottom heaters. Corundum slag crucibles the walls of which are not wetted by the melt are used. The rate of growth is 3 to 4 mm/hour.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

GRISHINA, O.S.; KALITSEVA, L.I.; MAKSIMOVICH, K.A.

Characteristics of enzyme and serological properties of ente-  
ropathogenic Escherichia coli isolated in enteritis in neonates  
and infants. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 33 no. 10:65-70  
0:62  
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Lvovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gie-  
giyeny.

MAKSIMOVICH, K. A.

Some pathogen's problems of expy'ing medical information of infections.  
Zhur. mikrobiolog., epidemiol. i imun. 40 no.1031700043-6

1. In Ulyanovskoje institute's epidemiolog., mikrobiolog. i  
gigieny.

GRISHINA, O.S.; KALITSEVA, L.I.; MAKSIMOVICH, K.A.; KROPOTOVA, Z.N.

Epidemiology of coli enteritis in Lvov. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid.  
i immun. 40 no. 8:125-130 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz L'vovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i  
gigiyeny.

GRISHINA, O.S.; KALITSEVA, L.I.; MAKSIMOVICH, K.A.

Importance of enteropathogenic E. coli in the etiology of acute  
intestinal diseases in children during the first year of life.  
Vop. okh. mat. i det. 7 no.3:6-9 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz L'vovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny  
(dir. - kand.med.nauk S.D.Klyuzko).  
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (INFANTS--DISEASES)

MAKSIMOVICH, K.A.

Study of the pathogenicity of some Salmonella in white  
mice. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.3:125-126  
Mr '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz L'vovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i  
gigiyeny.

137-58-4-6395

Beneficiation of the Manganese Ore of the Labinsk Deposit

flotation with prior washing of the dissolved salts it is possible to obtain concentrates containing 29-30 percent Mn and 89 percent recovery thereof. The Mn contents may be increased to 40 percent by roasting at 400-500°.

A. Sh.

1. Ores--Processes    2. Flotation--Applications

Card 2/2

137-58-4-6395

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 9 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yeremin, P. F., Krokhin, S. I., Maksimovich, I. Yu.

TITLE: Beneficiation of the Manganese Ore of the Labinsk Deposit  
(Obogashcheniye margantsevoy rudy Labinskogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Severo-Kavkazsk. gorno-metallurg. in-ta,  
1957, Nr 14, pp 118-126

ABSTRACT: The results of a study of the capabilities of beneficiation of the Mn ores of the Labinsk deposit, the major ore minerals of which are rhodochrosite and Ca rhodochrosite, are set forth. The chemical composition of various samples is presented. The properties of the ore minerals and their fine dissemination, with intimate intergrowth with calcite, provides the basis for classifying this ore as non-gravitational. Experiments in jiggling and concentration on the table have confirmed this. Flotation can be attained only at a high cost in oleic acid and water glass and with two steaming operations performed at high temperature. Satisfactory results were obtained when liquid soap was substituted for oleic acid at steaming temperatures of up to 40°C. By

Card 1/2

SCV/133-58-7-14/27

Efficient Methods of Manufacturing Hard Alloy Tube-drawing Blocks

There are 7 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Truboprotkatnyy zavod im. Lenina (Tube-rolling Works imeni Lenin)

1. Dies--Production 2. Dies--Materials

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, G.S., Engineer SOV/133-53-7-14/27  
TITLE: Efficient Methods of Manufacturing Hard Alloy Tube-drawing Blocks (Ratsional'nyye metody obrabotki tverdosplavnykh trubnykh volok)  
PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 7, pp 629 - 633 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: The method of manufacturing drawing blocks developed on the plant is described. Tungsten-cobalt dies (VK10) were made by hot pressing in the Moscow Combine of Hard Alloys. Blocks for dies were forged from steel of the following composition: C 0.95-1.15%, Si 0.2-0.5%, Mn 0.3-0.4%, Cr 0.4-0.7%, V 0.2-0.3%, Ti < 0.05%, S + P < 0.025%. The design of the stamp for hot pressing of dies into blocks is shown in Figure 2 and the blocks used in Figure 1. The stamping procedure is described. Equipment developed for grinding dies is outlined (Figures 3 - 6). The above measures enabled using with an economic success, hard alloy dies of 25 - 80 mm in diameter for drawing tubes and rods.

Card 1/2

MAKSIMOVICH, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, prof.

Use of given loop currents and node voltages in the calculation of  
electrical networks. Elektrichestvo no.2:6-10 F '63. (MIRA.16:5)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.  
(Electric networks)

SHASHIN, V.D.; MRECHOVICH, G.E.; LEVCHIKO, D.I.

Concerning the preparation of petroleum in the field; a topic  
for discussion. Neft. khoz. 42 no.12:26-34 D '64

(MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700043-6

BAKTHROWL, G. S.

Similarity in the structure and organization of treasury and  
foreign pools. (Rev. 61 Rev. 11-27-32 R-162, G-1 17-7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700043-6

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.

Oil fields of Iran. Neft, khoz, 41 no.3:66-72 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:11)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.

Foreign designs of gas-petroleum separators. Mash. i neft. obor. no.7:  
3-6 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Gosplan SSSR.

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.

Expulsion of oil from a reservoir with beam; Neft,khoza,il  
no. 139-46 Ja '63. (MIRA 17:7)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.

Automatic control and mechanization in American oil fields.  
Neft. khoz. 39 no.7:66-70 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)  
(Automatic control)  
(United States—Oil fields--Production methods)

SOV/9-59-7-10/15

On the Article "Once Again on Petroleum Output" by T.M. Zoloyev in "Geologiya nefti"  
Nr 6, 1959

tion of stagnant zones. Further experimental investigation of the  
problem is imperative.

ASSOCIATION: Gosplan SSSR

Card 2/2